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Apterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from the Kii Peninsula in Japan

3. Group of *Lathrobium brachypterum*

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Abstract Seven apterous species of the staphylinid genus *Lathrobium* from the Kii Peninsula in central Honshu, Japan, are dealt with. All the species belong to the group of *L.* (s. str.) *brachypterum*; six of them are described as new to science under the names *L.* (s. str.) *koyasanum*, *L.* (s. str.) *ohtohense*, *L.* (s. str.) *isense*, *L.* (s. str.) *nankiense*, *L.* (s. str.) *kinokuniense* and *L.* (s. str.) *wasamatanum*, and the remaining one determined as *L.* (s. str.) *masaoi* is recorded with collecting data.

The members of the group of *Lathrobium brachypterum* are similar in facies and colour to those of the groups of *L. shingon* and *L. pollens*. They are, however, distinguishable from the latters by the relatively smaller body and secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites in the male, the 8th sternite of which is truncate or slightly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin.

As the member of the group of *L. brachypterum*, only one species, *L. masaoi*, has hitherto been reported from the Kii Peninsula (WATANABE, 1999, p. 109). Following the two previous papers (WATANABE, 2005 a, b), I am going to describe the new species belonging to the group of *L. brachypterum* in addition to the collecting data of *L. masaoi*.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, Visiting Professor at Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his kindness in giving me valuable advice on the present study. Deep gratitude is also due to Dr. Toshio KISHIMOTO, Japan Wildlife Research Center, Messrs. Isao MATOBA, Wakayama Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Hiroki SATÔ, Matsuidamachi, Gunma, and Hideyuki YOKOZEKI, Yokkaichi-shi, Mie, for their kindness in supplying me with the specimens used in this study, and Messrs. Arata ISHIZUKA, Japan Wildlife Research Center, Junnosuke KANTOH, Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for their assistance in taking the photographs inserted in this paper.

Lathrobium (s. str.) ***masaoi*** Y. WATANABE, 1999

[Japanese name: Kii-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

Lathrobium (s. str.) *masaoi* Y. WATANABE, 1999, Ent. Rev. Japan, Osaka, **54**: 109–112.

This species was described by WATANABE (1999, p. 109) based on six male and four female specimens obtained on Mt. Wasamata-yama in Nara Prefecture. Since then, this species has not been reported until now from other localities of Japan. It is new to the fauna of Mie Prefecture.

Specimens examined. 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Hirakura, Mie Pref., Honshû, Japan, 24–III–1992, Y. WATANABE leg.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshû: Kii Peninsula).

Lathrobium (s. str.) ***koyasanum*** Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Kôya-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 1, 2, 8–10)

Body length: 6.4–7.6 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.2–3.4 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and subdepressed above. Colour reddish brown to brownish black and moderately shining, with mandibles and antennae brownish red, palpi, labrum, legs and two apical abdominal segments brownish yellow.

The present new species may be placed near *L. masaoi* from Mt. Wasamata-yama of Nara Prefecture in view of general configuration of the male genital organ, but is distinguishable from it by the following points:

Male and female. Head subquadrate, less elevated medially than in *L. masaoi*, slightly transverse (width/length=1.03) or as long as broad, widest at posterior fourth and more distinctly narrowed anteriad than in *L. masaoi*; lateral sides gently arcuate; surface slightly more strongly and more coarsely punctured than in *L. masaoi* though covered with similar microscopic ground sculpture to that of *L. masaoi*; postocular part longer than in *L. masaoi*, about 3.14 times as long as longitudinal diameter of eye. Antennae elongate, extending a little beyond the middle of pronotum and not thickened towards the apical segment, two proximal segments polished, the remainings opaque, 5th to 10th segments more or less moniliform, and similar in articulation to those of *L. masaoi*.

Pronotum similar in configuration to that of *L. masaoi*, apparently longer than broad (length/width=1.23), distinctly longer (pronotum/head=1.38) and a little broader (pronotum/head=1.10) than head; surface sparingly and slightly more coarsely punctured than in *L. masaoi* except for a narrow median smooth space. Elytra subtrapezoidal, somewhtat more strongly dilated posteriad than in *L. masaoi*, apparently transverse (width/length=1.19), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.78) but a little broader (elytra/pronotum=1.14) than pronotum; lateral sides nearly straight, posterior margin broadly emarginate at the middle as in *L. masaoi*; surface sparingly and more roughly punctured than in *L. masaoi*. Legs moderately long, profemora, protibiae and protarsi similar in structure to those of the members of this species-group.

Abdomen elongate, somewhat dilated from 3rd to 6th segments and then abruptly narrowed towards the anal end as in *L. masaoi*; each tergite similarly punctured and

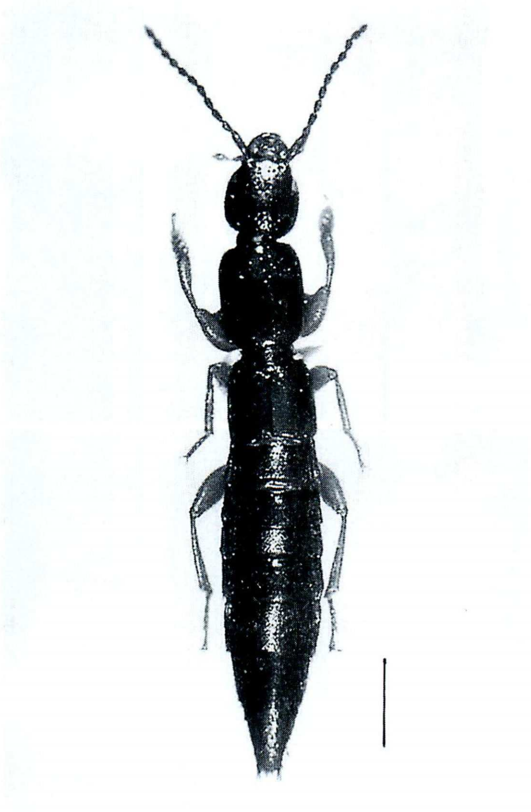
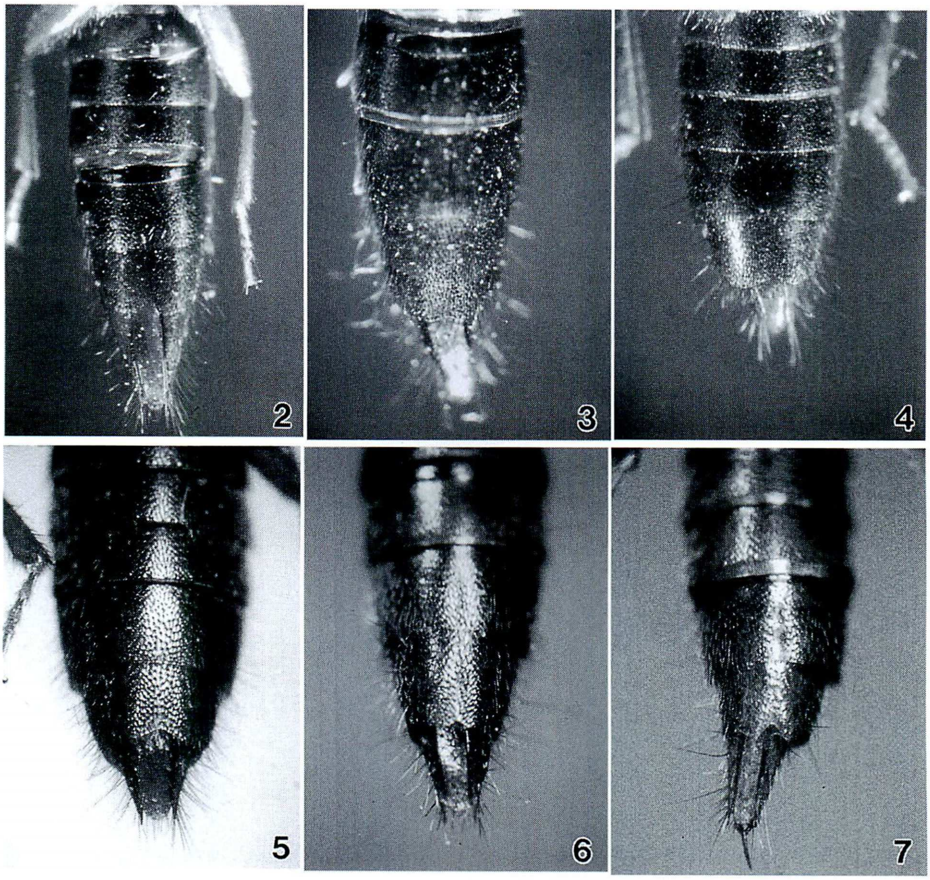


Fig. 1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *koyasanum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Kôya-san of Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. Scale: 1.0 mm.

pubescent as in *L. masaoi*; in male, 8 th sternite shallowly though distinctly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and somewhat depressed before the emargination, surface of the depression more closely provided with fine blackish brown setae than in other parts, 7 th sternite almost simple; in female, 8th sternite abruptly narrowed in posterior thirds towards the gently rounded apex.

Male genital organ similar in general configuration to that of *L. masaoi* in dorsal view, but different from it in the following points: ventral sclerite of median lobe clubbed and much more elongate; fused paramere symmetrical, uniformly narrowed towards the apex, dorsal surface provided with a fine longitudinal carina at the middle of posterior two-thirds.



Figs. 2–7. Secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites in the male; *L.* (s. str.) *koyasanum* sp. nov. (2); *L.* (s. str.) *ohtohense* sp. nov. (3); *L.* (s. str.) *isense* sp. nov. (4); *L.* (s. str.) *nankiense* sp. nov. (5); *L.* (s. str.) *kinokuniense* sp. nov. (6); *L.* (s. str.) *wasamatanum* sp. nov. (7).

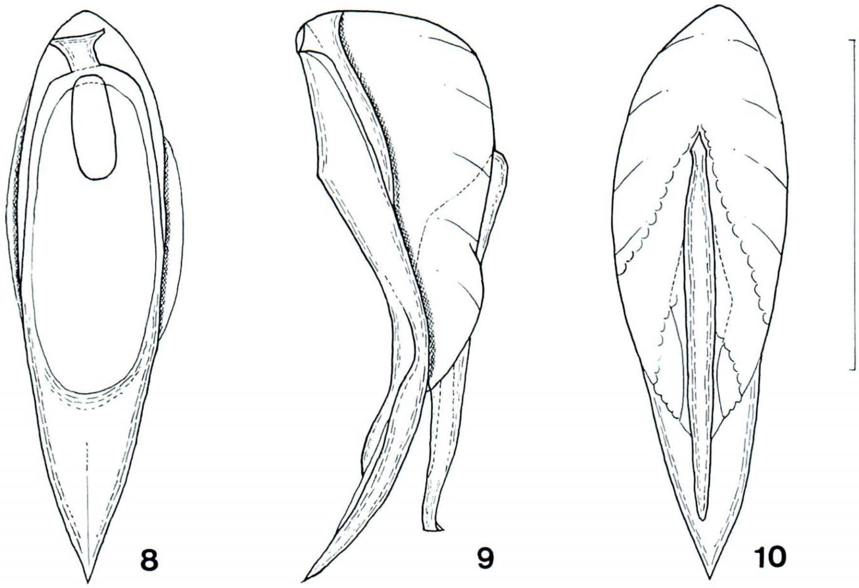
Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Mt. Kôya-san, Wakayama Pref., Honshû, Japan, 11–XI–1971, Y. WATANABE leg. Paratype: 1♂, same data as for the holotype. The type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshû: Kii Peninsula).

Remarks. This new species is also similar in general appearance to *L. brachypterum* SHARP (1889, p. 255), but are readily distinguishable from it by configuration of the male genital organ.

Bionomics. All the type specimens were found in the leaf litter accumulated in a deciduous broadleaved forest on Mt. Kôya-san.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from "Mt. Kôya-san", the type locality.



Figs. 8–10. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *koyasanum* sp. nov.; dorsal view (8), lateral view (9), and ventral view (10). Scale: 1.0 mm.

Lathrobium (s. str.) ***ohtohense*** Y. Watanabe, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ôtô-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

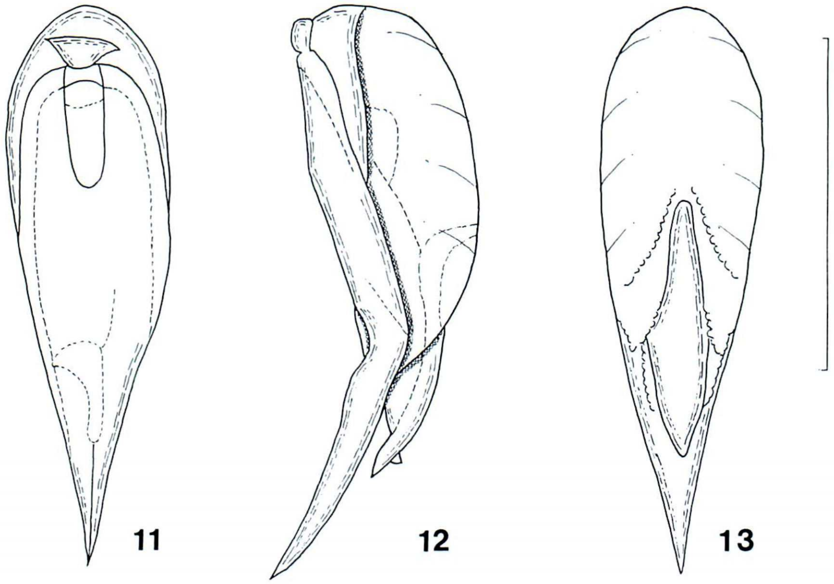
(Figs. 3, 11–13)

Body length: 6.5–7.6 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.2–3.5 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, parallel-sided and somewhat depressed above. Colour reddish brown to reddish black and moderately shining, with mouth parts, antennae and legs brownish yellow.

Male and female. The present new species is similar in body size and general appearance to *L. koyasanum*, but different from it in the following points:

Head somewhat transverse (width/length = 1.05) and slightly more strongly narrowed anteriad than in *L. koyasanum*; lateral sides more distinctly arcuate; surface slightly less coarsely punctured than in *L. koyasanum* and covered with somewhat finer microscopic ground sculpture than that of *L. koyasanum*; eyes small and nearly flat, their longitudinal diameter less than one-third as long as postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending to the middle of pronotum and not thickened towards the apical segment, 6th to 10th segments more or less moniliform, and similar in articulation to those of *L. koyasanum*.



Figs. 11–13. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *ohtohense* sp. nov.; dorsal view (11), lateral view (12), and ventral view (13). Scale: 1.0 mm.

Pronotum similar in configuration to that of *L. koyasanum*, remarkably longer than broad (length/width=1.27), apparently longer (pronotum/head=1.47) and somewhat broader (pronotum/head=1.10) than head; surface similarly punctured as in *L. koyasanum* except for a narrow median smooth space. Elytra subtrapezoidal though less dilated posteriad than in *L. koyasanum*, a little transverse (width/length=1.10), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.75) but somewhat broader (elytra/pronotum=1.05) than pronotum; posterior margin broadly emarginate at the middle as in *L. koyasanum*; surface more closely and more distinctly punctured than in *L. koyasanum*. Legs moderately long, profemora, protibiae and protarsi similar in structure to those of *L. koyasanum*.

Abdomen elongate, 3rd to 7th tergites each more densely and more coarsely punctured than in *L. koyasanum* and covered with fine brownish pubescence, 8th tergite distinctly more sparingly punctured than in the preceding tergites; in male, 8th sternite more shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin than in *L. koyasanum* and shallowly, nock-shapedly depressed in front of the emargination, surface of the depression more closely settled with fine brownish setae than in other parts; 7th sternite slightly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and shallowly, longitudinally depressed before the emargination, surface of the depression more coarsely setose than in other parts; 6th sternite simple; in female, 8th sternite abruptly narrowed in posterior third towards the narrowly rounded apex; 7th sternite simple.

Male genital organ spindle-shaped and well sclerotized except for membraneous ventral side of median lobe. Median lobe considerably shorter than fused paramere, widest at basal third and more strongly narrowed apicad than basad, with ventral sclerite elongate, much shorter though apparently broader than that of *L. koyasanum*, abruptly narrowed in apical part towards the bluntly pointed apex. Fused paramere slightly asymmetrical in apical third, abruptly narrowed in apical third towards the acutely pointed apex; surface provided with a fine longitudinal carina at the middle in apical fourth.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Ôsugidani, Mt. Ohtoh-san, Wakayama Pref., Honshû, Japan, 24–IV–1990, I. MATOBA leg. Paratypes: 1♂, same locality and collector as above, 29–VII–1982; 1♀, Mt. Ohtoh-san, Wakayama Pref., Honshû, Japan, 15–V–2000, I. MATOBA leg.; 2♂♂, Akatsuchimori-yama, Ohtoh-mura, Wakayama Pref., Honshû, Japan, 26–V–1993, I. MATOBA leg.; 1♂, Maenokawa, Wakayama Pref., Honshû, Japan, 24–V–1991, I. MATOBA leg. All the type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshû: Kii Peninsula).

Bionomics. The type specimens were extracted by a Tullgren funnel from leaf-litter taken in broadleaved forests of Ohtoh-mura in Wakayama Prefecture.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is given after the type locality "Mt. Ohtoh-san".

Lathrobium (s. str.) ***isense*** Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ise-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

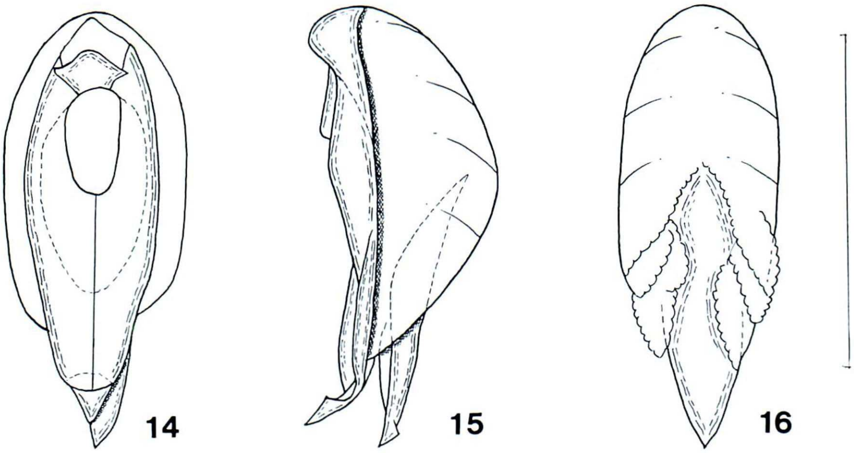
(Figs. 4, 14–16)

Body length: 5.6–6.1 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 2.9–3.0 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Similar in facies and colour to *L. ohtohense*, but differs from it in the smaller body and the following points:

Male and female. Head slightly transverse (width/length=1.03) or as long as broad, subtrapezoidal, somewhat more strongly narrowed anteriad than in *L. ohtohense*; lateral sides gently arcuate; surface slightly more numerously though less coarsely punctured than in *L. ohtohense* and covered with much finer ground sculpture than that of *L. ohtohense*; eyes small, almost flat, their longitudinal diameter about one-third as long as postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending slightly beyond the middle of pronotum, not thickened towards the apical segment as in *L. ohtohense*, 5th to 10th segments more or less moniliform, and similar in articulation to those of *L. ohtohense*.

Pronotum slightly more distinctly narrowed posteriad than in *L. ohtohense*, apparently longer than broad (length/width=1.23), considerably longer (pronotum/head=1.37) and somewhat broader (pronotum/head=1.08) than head; lateral sides almost straight in anterior two-thirds, somewhat arcuate in posterior third; surface slightly more numerously and somewhat more coarsely punctured than in *L. ohtohense*



Figs. 14–16. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *isense* sp. nov.; dorsal view (14), lateral view (15), and ventral view (16). Scale: 1.0 mm.

except for a narrow median smooth space. Elytra similar in configuration to those of *L. ohtohense*, somewhat transverse (width/length=1.11), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.79) but a little broader (elytra/pronotum=1.08) than pronotum; surface less closely and much more strongly punctured than in *L. ohtohense.* Legs similar in structure to those of the members of this species-group.

Abdomen elongate, each tergite closely, finely punctured and covered with fine brownish pubescence as in *L. ohtohense*; in male, 8th sternite shallowly though somewhat more deeply emarginate at the middle of posterior margin than in *L. ohtohense* and longitudinally, more strongly depressed before the emargination than in *L. ohtohense*, surface of the depression closely settled with blackish brown coarse setae; 7 th sternite nearly truncate at the middle of posterior margin and slightly depressed or flattened in front of the truncation; 6th sternite simple; in female, 7th and 8th sternites each similar in configuration to that of *L. ohtohense.*

Male genital organ elliptical and almost symmetrical, well sclerotized except for membraneous ventral side of median lobe. Median lobe somewhat longer and distinctly broader than fused paramere, widest at the middle and much more strongly narrowed posteriad, with ventral sclerite strongly narrowed towards the pointed apex. Fused paramere abruptly narrowed in apical part towards the pointed tip; lateral side strongly elevated in posterior half, surface provided with a fine longitudinal carina along the median line, bearing a triangular process before the apex as seen from lateral side.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Tsurugitouge, Nansei T., Mie Pref., Honshû, Japan, 20–I–2000, H. YOKOZEKI leg. Paratypes: 13♂♂, 11♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 1♂, 1♀, same locality and collector as above, 10–I–1998; 1♂, 1♀, same locality and collector as above, 15–I–2000; 9♂♂, 1♀, Kouraibiro, Ise C., Mie Pref., Honshû, Japan, 10–I–1998, H. YOKOZEKI leg.; 4♀♀, same locality and collector as above, 31–I–1998; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Erihara, Isobe T., Mie Pref., Honshû, Japan, 20–I–2000, H. YOKOZEKI leg. The type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture, except for several paratypes which are preserved in YOKOZEKI's collection.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshû: Kii Peninsula).

Bionomics. Unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet of the present new species is derived from "Ise", the old name of Mie Prefecture, in which lie all the three known localities.

Lathrobium (s. str.) ***nankiense*** Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Nanki-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 5, 17–22)

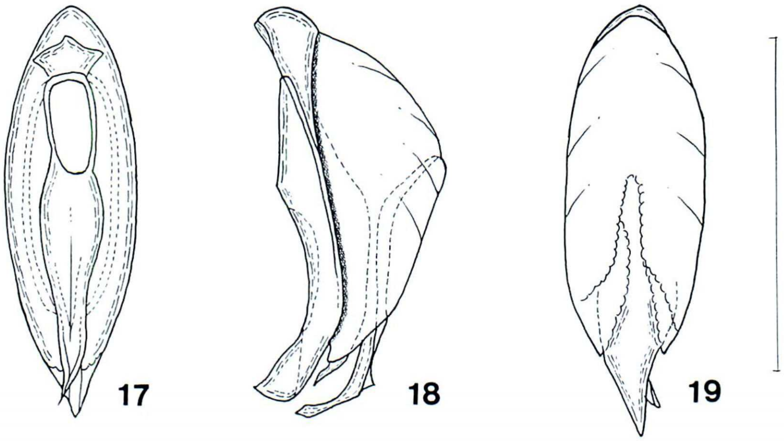
Body length: 5.8–7.4 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.1–3.3 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Similar in general appearance to the preceding three species, but distinguishable from them by secondary sexual character of the 8th abdominal sternite in the male, which is more deeply and subtriangularly excised at the middle of posterior margin.

Male and female. Head similar in configuration to that of *L. isense* though slightly more transverse (width/length=1.05); lateral sides gently arcuate as in *L. isense*; surface slightly more sparingly and slightly more coarsely punctured than in *L. isense* and covered with extremely fine ground sculpture as in *L. isense*; eyes small and nearly flat, their longitudinal diameter shorter than one-third the length of postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending slightly beyond the middle of pronotum, somewhat more slender than those of *L. isense*, two proximal segments polished, the remainings opaque, 5th to 10th segments more or less moniliform, and similar in articulation to those of *L. isense.*

Pronotum narrowed posteriad as in *L. isense*, apparently longer than broad (length/width=1.18), distinctly longer (pronotum/head=1.37) and a little broader (pronotum/head=1.10) than head; lateral sides more distinctly arcuate in posterior third than in anterior two-thirds; surface more sparingly and more coarsely punctured than in *L. isense*, except for a narrow median smooth space. Elytra subtrapezoidal, slightly more dilated posteriad than in *L. isense*, a little transverse (width/length=1.12), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.79) but somewhat broader (elytra/pronotum=1.05) than pronotum; lateral sides almost straight except near anterior and posterior angles, posterior margin slightly more deeply emarginate than in *L. isense*; surface slightly more closely, more shallowly and more roughly punctured than in *L. isense.* Legs moderately long, similar in structure to those of *L. isense.*

Abdomen elongate, 3rd to 8th tergites each similarly punctured and pubescent as in *L. isense*; in male, 8th sternite subtriangularly excised at the middle of posterior margin and longitudinally depressed before the excision, surface of the depression more closely settled with fine blackish brown setae than in other parts except for a nar-



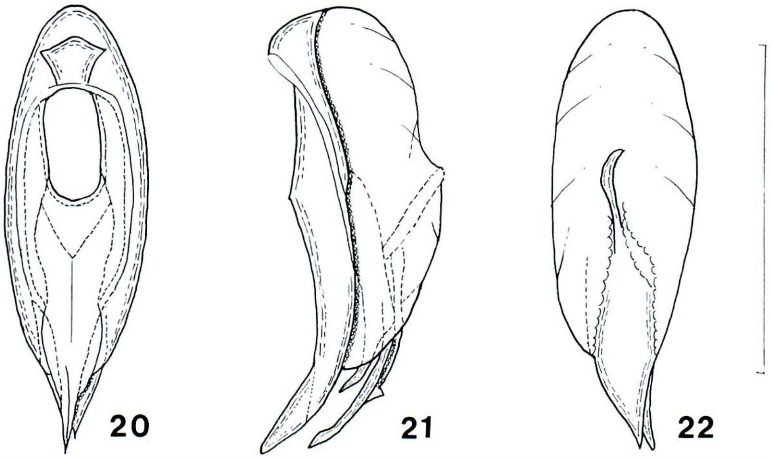
Figs. 17–19. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nankiense* sp. nov., from Ikenoyama of Kozagawa-chô in Wakayama Prefecture; dorsal view (17), lateral view (18), and ventral view (19). Scale: 1.0 mm.

row longitudinal smooth space along the median line; 7th sternite slightly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and feebly, longitudinally depressed in front of the emargination; 6th sternite simple; in female, 8th sternite abruptly narrowed in posterior third towards the narrowly rounded apex; 7th sternite simple.

Male genital organ considerably different from those of the three preceding species. Median lobe elliptical, slightly longer than fused paramere, with ventral sclerite widest at the middle and abruptly narrowed in apical fifth towards the pointed apex. Fused paramere narrowed towards the apex which is acutely pointed as seen from dorsal side, strongly curved dorsad in apical fourth in profile, surface provided with a fine longitudinal carina at the middle.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Ikenoyama, Kozagawa-chô, Wakayama Pref., Honshû, Japan, 11–V–1996, I. MATOBA leg. Paratypes: 4♂♂, 9♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 3♂♂, 2♀♀, same locality and collector as above, 3–XI–2000; 3♂♂, 9♀♀, Fudou-dani, Miyama T., Mie Pref., Honshû, Japan, 22–IX–2001, K. TOYODA leg; 14♂♂, 10♀♀, Mikizaki, Owase C., Mie Pref., Honshû, Japan, 25–X–1995, H. YOKOZEKI leg.; 2♀♀, same locality and collector as above, 29–IX–1996; 13♂♂, 18♀♀, Kukizaki, Owase C., Mie Pref., Honshû, Japan, 12–II–1996, H. YOKOZEKI leg.; 3♂♂, same locality and collector as above, 1–VI–1996. The holo- and allotypes are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture. The paratypes are distributed to the collection of the above mentioned laboratory, Wakayama Prefectural Museum of Natural History and YOKOZEKI's collection.

Further specimens examined. 3♂♂, 1♀, Tategasaki, Kumano C., Honshû, Japan, 29–XII–2000, H. YOKOZEKI leg.; 3♂♂, Kasuga-jinja, Kainan-shi, Wakayama Pref., Honshû, Japan, 15–IV–1994, I. MATOBA leg.; 4♂♂, 2♀♀, Aisuji, Shingû-shi,



Figs. 20–22. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nankiense* sp. nov., from Kasugajinja of Kainan-shi in Wakayama Prefecture; dorsal view (20), lateral view (21), and ventral view (22). Scale: 1.0 mm.

Wakayama Pref., Honshû, Japan, 28–IV–1996, I. MATOBA leg.

The specimens obtained at Kasuga-jinja in Kainan-shi, Aisuji in Shingû-shi and Tategasaki in Kumano-shi differ from the type specimen in the fused paramere of the male genital organ, which is longer than median lobe and much narrower in apical part as seen from lateral side, but the difference can be regarded as infraspecific variation.

Bionomics. The specimens obtained by MATOBA were extracted by a Tullgren funnel from leaf-litter taken in a broadleaved forest at Ikenoyama of Kozagawa-chô.

Etymology. The specific epithet of the present new species is derived from "Nanki", in which lie the four known localities. "Nanki" means the southern part of the Kii Peninsula in Japanese.

Lathrobium (s. str.) ***kinokuniense*** Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Kinokuni-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 6, 23–28)

Body length: 5.5–6.6 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.1–3.2 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Resembles *L. nankiense* in general appearance, but readily distinguishable from it by somewhat smaller body, remarkably different configuration of male genital organ and the following points:

Male and female. Head slightly transverse (width/length = 1.03) or as long as broad, somewhat more distinctly narrowed anteriad than in *L. nankiense*; lateral sides slightly more strongly arcuate; surface covered with somewhat more numerous and slightly coarser punctures and somewhat coarser coriaceous ground sculpture than those of *L. nankiense*; eyes relatively larger than those of *L. nankiense*, their longitudinal diameter more than one-third as long as postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending slightly beyond the middle of pronotum, two proximal segments polished, the remainings opaque, 5th to 10th moniliform, and similar in articulation to those of *L. nankiense.*

Pronotum similar in configuration to that of *L. nankiense*, distinctly longer than broad (length/width=1.23), considerably longer (pronotum/head=1.37) and slightly broader (pronotum/head=1.08) than head; surface covered with similar punctures to those of *L. nankiense* except for a narrow median smooth space. Elytra subtrapezoidal though less dilated posteriad than in *L. nankiense*; lateral sides slightly arcuate, posterior margin more shallowly emarginate at the middle than in *L. nankiense*; surface more densely, much more shallowly and much more roughly punctured than in *L. nankiense.* Legs similar in structure of profemora, protibiae and protarsi to those of *L. nankiense.*

Abdomen elongate, each tergite slightly more finely, less closely punctured and pubescent than in *L. nankiense*; in male, 8th sternite subtriangularly though more minutely excised at the middle of posterior margin than in *L. nankiense* and longitudinally depressed before the excision, surface of the depression more closely provided with blackish brown setae than in other parts; 7 th sternite subtruncate at the middle of posterior margin and feebly, U-shapedly depressed in front of the truncation; 6th sternite simple; in female, 8th strenite abruptly narrowed in posterior third towards the narrowly rounded apex; 7th sternite simple.

Male genital organ elliptical; median lobe broader and remarkably longer than fused paramere, ventral sclerite elongate, narrowed both basad and apicad; fused paramere abruptly narrowed in apical fifth as seen from dorsal side and strongly curved dorsad in profile, apex acutely pointed, surface provided with a distinct longitudinal carina at the middle.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Mt. Gomadan-zan, Wakayama Pref., Honshû, Japan, 14–V–1996, I. MATOBA leg. Paratypes: 2♂♂, same data as for the holotype. Deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

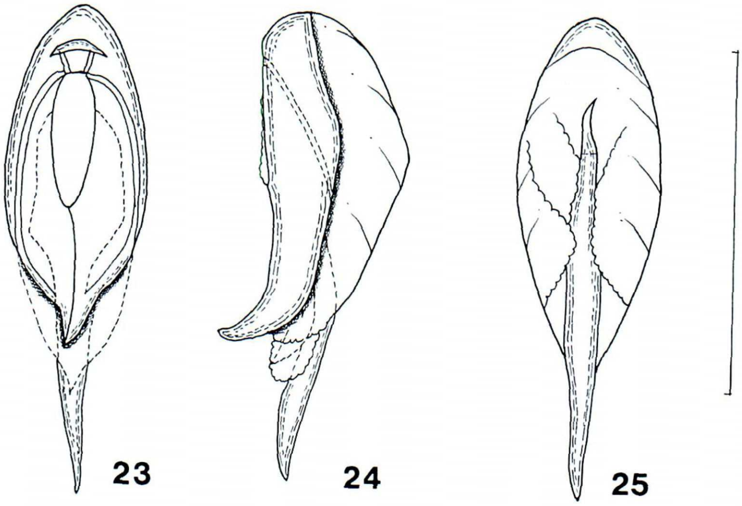
Further specimens examined. 3♂♂, 5♀♀, Mizukami, Nakahechi-chô, Wakayama Pref., Honshû, Japan, 2–VI–1995, I. MATOBA leg.

The specimens obtained at Mizukami of Nakahechi-chô differ from the type specimens in the narrower ventral sclerites of median lobe and the more elongate fused paramere in apical fifth of male genital organ, but the difference can be regarded as infraspecific variation.

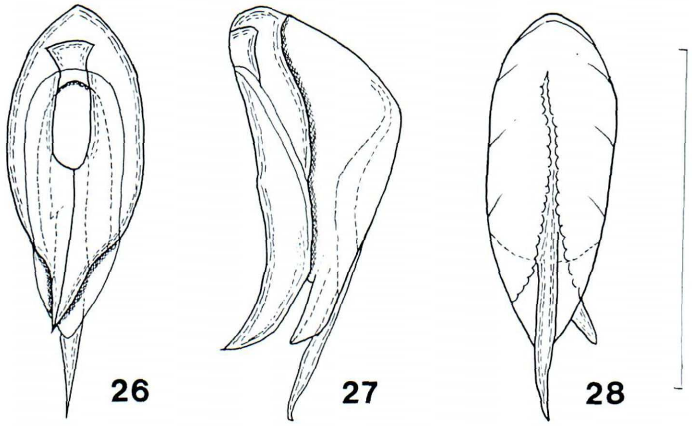
Distribution. Japan (central Honshû: Kii Peninsula).

Bionomics. All the specimens were extracted by a Tullgren funnel from leaf-litter taken in a broadleaved forest on Mt. Gomadan-zan.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from the "Kinokuni" which is an old name of Wakayama Prefecture.



Figs. 23–25. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *kinokuniense* sp. nov., from Mt. Gomadan-zan of Wakayama Prefecture; dorsal view (23), lateral view (24), and ventral view (25). Scale: 1.0 mm.



Figs. 26–28. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *kinokuniense* sp. nov., from Mizukami of Nakahechi-chô in Wakayama Prefecture; dorsal view (26), lateral view (27), and ventral view (28). Scale: 1.0 mm.

Lathrobium (s. str.) ***wasamatanum*** Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Wasamata-himekobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 7, 29–31)

Body length: 7.0–7.5 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.2–3.6 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

The present new species differs from all the preceding species in relatively large body and reddish brown colour.

Male and female. Head subtrapezoidal and transverse (width/length=1.10), more similar in configuration to that of *L. nankiense* than to that of *L. kinokuniense*; lateral sides slightly more arcuate than in *L. nankiense*; surface numerously and coarsely punctured as in *L. kinokuniense* though covered with less coarse coriaceous ground sculpture than that of *L. kinokuniense*; eyes relatively small and almost flat, their longitudinal diameter one-fourth as long as postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending a little beyond the middle of pronotum and not thickened towards the apical segment, two proximal segments polished, the remainings opaque, 4th to 10th segments moniliform, and similar in articulation to those of *L. kinokuniense.*

Pronotum similar in configuration to that of *L. kinokuniense*, apparently longer than broad (length/width=1.23) as in *L. kinokuniense*, considerably longer (pronotum/head=1.35) than though as broad as head; surface much more closely and more coarsely punctured than in *L. kinokuniense* except for a narrow median smooth space. Elytra trapezoidal, somewhat dilated posteriad; posterior margin broadly and shallowly emarginate at the middle as in *L. kinokuniense*; surface more densely and more strongly punctured than in *L. kinokuniense.* Legs moderately long, profemora, protibiae and protarsi similar in structure to those of the members of this species-group.

Abdomen elongate, each tergite more sparingly and more coarsely punctured than in *L. kinokuniense*; in male, 8th sternite subtriangularly and a little more deeply excised at the middle of posterior margin than in *L. kinokuniense* and somewhat longitudinally flattened before the excision; 7th sternite subtruncate at the middle of posterior margin and shallowly, V-shapedly depressed before the truncation, surface of the depression glabrous; 6th sternite simple; in female, 8th sternite, abruptly narrowed in posterior third towards the rounded apex as in *L. kinokuniense*; 7th sternite simple.

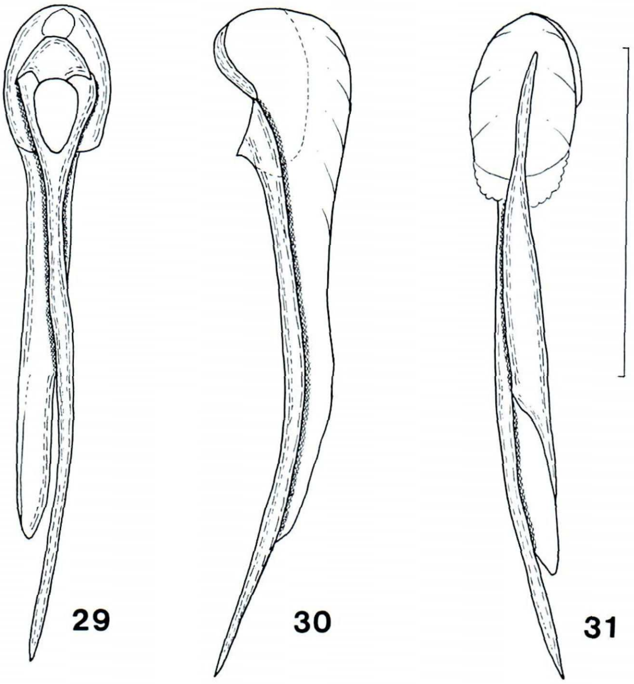
Male genital organ notably different in configuration from those of all the preceding species and somewhat similar in conspicuously elongate fused paramere to that of *L. notoense* WATANABE (1997, p. 140) from Mt. Hôryû-zan of Ishikawa Prefecture. Median lobe elongate though apparently shorter than fused paramere, ventral sclerite narrowed in basal sixth, gradually dilated towards the bluntly pointed apex. Fused paramere remarkably elongate and distinctly narrower than median lobe, gradually narrowed towards the pointed apex.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Wasamata-yama, Kamikitayama, Nara Pref., Honshû, Japan, 28–VI–1998, H. SATÔ leg.; allotype: ♀, same locality as for the holotype, 11–VII–1999, T. KISHIMOTO leg. Paratypes: 1♂, same data as for the holotype; 1♂, same data as for the allotype. All the type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshû: Kii Peninsula).

Bionomics. The specimens obtained by KISHIMOTO were found in the leaf litter accumulated in a broadleaved forest on Mt. Wasamata-yama at an altitude of 1,100–1,170 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from "Wasamata-yama", the type locality.



Figs. 29–31. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *wasamatanum* sp. nov.; dorsal view (29), lateral view (30), and ventral view (31). Scale: 1.0 mm.

要　約

渡辺泰明：紀伊半島から採集されたコバネナガハネカクシ類（甲虫目ハネカクシ科）．3．ヒメコバネナガハネカクシ種群．——ヒメコバネナガハネカクシ種群に含まれる種は，外観がコウヤコバネナガハネカクシ種群およびコバネナガハネカクシ種群の種に類似しているが，体がいくぶん小型で，雄の腹部に現れる第二次性徴が比較的単純な形態を呈することで，それらの2種群の種から区別される．この種群に含まれる種としては，これまで紀伊半島からは奈良県和佐又山から採集されたキイヒメコバネナガハネカクシただ1種が知られているに過ぎなかった．私は紀伊半島産の多数のコバネナガハネカクシ類を検討した結果，この種群に含まれる7種を見出すことができた．これらのうちの1種は，上記のキイヒメコバネナガハネカクシで，今回，三重県平倉で採集された個体を検したので新産地として記録した．残りの6種は，雄の腹部第二次性徴および交尾器の形状からいずれも未記載種と判断されたので，*L.* (s. str.) *koyasanum* sp. nov. コウヤヒメコバネナガハネカクシ（和歌山県高野山），*L.* (s. str.) *ohtohense* sp. nov. オウトウヒメコバネナガハネカクシ（和歌山県大塔山，赤土森山，前ノ川），*L.* (s. str.) *isense* sp. nov. イセヒメコバネナガハネカクシ（三重県南勢町剣峠，伊勢市高麗広，磯部町恵利原），*L.* (s. str.) *nankiense* sp. nov. ナンキヒメコバネナガハネカクシ（和歌山県古座川町池の山，三重県海山町不動谷，尾鷲市三木崎，九木崎），*L.* (s. str.) *kinokuniense* sp. nov. キノクニヒメコバネナガハネカクシ（和歌山県護摩壇山），および *L.* (s. str.) *wasamatanum* sp. nov. ワサマタヒメコバネ

ナガハネカクシ（奈良県上北山村和佐又山）と，それぞれ命名・記載した．

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——— 2005 b. Ditto. 2. Group of *Lathrobium pollens*. *Ibid.*, **33**: 589–601.

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Occurrence of *Boreaphilus japonicus* SHARP (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) on the Island of Dôgo of the Oki Islands off Western Honshu, Japan

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Boreaphilus japonicus was originally described by SHARP (1874, p. 96) based on four specimens found under dead leaves in different localities near Nagasaki of Kyushu, Japan. Since then, Honshu and Shikoku of Japan, Korea, China and Primorskij of the Russian Far East have been reported as habitats of this species. Recently, the second author obtained many staphylinid beetles on the Island of Dôgo of the Oki Islands off western Honshu. One of them agrees with *Boreaphilus japonicus* SHARP which is new to the fauna of this island. It is recorded below with the collecting data.

1♂, Saigô-chô, Dôgo Is., Oki Isls., Simane Pref., Japan, 12–V–2003, T. SHIMADA leg. The specimen was obtained by a light trap set at an upstream of the Araki River.

Reference

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